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CREX created many imitations on account of its success as a floor covering. Merit alone made it popular—no imitation can equal it in quality or durability. Don't be fooled into buying a substitute for a CREX. See name on side binding.

CREX

are made from a peculiar tough, wire-like grass, grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota. It makes a cool, fresh and comfortable floor covering, easy to clean and handle. Made in various sizes and patterns, with exquisite color schemes. Unhurt by rain or dampness. Positively the cheapest of reliable floor covering, suitable for every room.

Before buying, see the name CREX on side binding.

Crex Carpet Company, New York
Originators of Wire-Grass Floor Coverings

Breeding Ground for Microbes.

Improperly cared for, what a happy hunting ground for germs and microbes the dishcloth may be, exclaims Eva J. De Marsh in Farm and Home. Just put one in a pan with a lot of dirty, greasy dishes, rinse it in lukewarm water, or not at all, hang it in a warm, dark, shut-in corner, and leave it overnight. You will know it is there! Drink some milk, eat some butter, pudding or jelly that has stood where it absorbed all the dishcloth had to give, and if you suffer no ill effect, you are germ proof.

The materials of your cloth may be anything, so long as it is absolutely clean and free from dyestuffs. Let your dishes be scraped clean before they go into the pan, use your cloth to wash them only, and always rinse it well when you are through. If you can, frequently hang it in the sun, wash and boil often, and never leave a cloth so it will remain wet a long time, and get sour. How's your dish rag?

Why Human Beings Often Fail to Pick Mates.

In the June American Magazine Walter Prichard Eaton tells the first in a new series of love stories entitled, "The Bird House Man." The first story is called "The Song Sparrow," and in the following extract taken from it two characters discuss bird mating and human mating:

"Did you ever reflect," said Alec Farnum, "that the birds never make a mistake in mating? It's only we poor blundering humans who get all mixed up in our mating."

"Yes, there's that Sally Fisher, she's married a Jew!" said Mrs. Plumb. "Can't no happiness come of marrying a Jew, I say."

"I'd go farther than that," smiled the man. "It isn't so much Jew or Chinese or Slav that makes the difference in us humans; it's our souls. Some of us are wild ducks, and some of us are hermits, and some of us are domestic robins, or merry chickadees or cantankerous crows. There are nightingales and song sparrows, as well as hawks and grackles. But we don't find our own kind at mating time. Do you know why we don't, Mrs. Plumb?"

"No. Will you have some more peas?" said she.

"I will; they are delicious," he answered. "The first early peas are always delicious. The answer to my question is that the circulation among souls is not free enough. It is too constricted. Love, Mrs. Plumb, is with us a matter of proximity. We have to love, it's our nature. If we are a song sparrow, and there is no other song sparrow in sight, we foolishly fall in love with the grackle next door. That's the whole trouble with humanity!"

ITCHING PIMPLES ON FACE AND ARMS

Would Turn Into Blotches. Caused Disfigurement. Had to Keep Arms Wrapped Up. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In 2 Months Well.

46 Wight Place, Springfield, Mass.—"My baby had pimples on his face and arms and they would turn into blotches. They caused disfigurement while they lasted and they festered, for he would scratch till he would bleed. When he scratched, wherever he put his hands afterwards on his face or arms, other pimples would appear. Night he woke up crying and I had to stay awake with him to warm water and bathe him. I had to keep his arms wrapped up most of the time on account of his clothes."

"I used a number of salves and other remedies, but none did any good. Then I read about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and thought I would try them. In one week I could see his skin beginning to clear up and in two months it was all well." (Signed) Mrs. J. Peck, October 15, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail. With 25-cent coin on request. Address: Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston, Mass., sent through the mail.

GERMAN NOTE WAS CHANGED

Bryan Says Revision Softened It, But Not Enough

SAW COMMUNICATION BEFORE IT WAS SENT

He Will Not Specify What Changes Were Made in It

Washington, June 14.—Former Secretary of State Bryan issued another statement Saturday declaring that the note to Germany was materially revised following the presentation of his resignation.

The revision, Mr. Bryan averred, softened the note but was not sufficient to justify him in withdrawing his resignation.

"It is true," said Mr. Bryan, "that I saw the final draft of the note just before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. I had no knowledge of this change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted."

This change, while very much softening the note, was not, however, sufficient in my judgment to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation. As Germany had suggested arbitration, I felt that we could not do less than to reply to this offer by expressing a willingness to apply the principle of the peace treaties to the case."

"What was the change in the note?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"I cannot discuss that," he replied. "It was suggested that the clause added to the note was that saying the United States would entertain any evidence Germany might have that officials of this government had not thoroughly performed their duty in examining the Lusitania before her departure to see that she was not armed for offensive action. Mr. Bryan only smiled at the suggestion. Secretary Lansing also declined to discuss changes made in the note."

The clause referred to follows: "If the imperial German government deem it itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration."

"Irrespective of whether that clause was inserted or not," Mr. Bryan was asked, "does the note not open the way for further negotiations with Germany?"

"I can only reiterate what I have said, that the note was softened," Mr. Bryan replied, "but not sufficiently to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation."

In his statement Saturday night Mr. Bryan replied to published charges of inconsistency because he signed the first note following the Lusitania incident and refused to sign the second. "The notes," he said, "must be considered in connection with the conditions under which they were sent. The first note presented the case of this government upon such evidence as we then had. It was like the plaintiff's statement in a case, his claim being based upon the facts as he presents them. I did not agree entirely with the language of the first note, but the difference was not so material as to justify a refusal to sign it. Then, too, I was at that time hoping that certain things would be done which would make it easier for Germany to acquiesce in our demands."

Mr. Bryan then repeats in his statement the three things he has emphasized in his proposal, namely, that the United States should offer to employ the principle of investigation embodied in 30 treaties with other nations, should take action which would prevent American citizens from traveling on belligerent ships or American ships carrying contraband and should protest against interference with American trade with neutrals.

"No one will be happier than I," said Mr. Bryan, "if the president's plan results in a peaceful settlement, but no one was in a position to say what effect our note would have upon Germany or what results would follow if she in anger broke off diplomatic relations, and I was not only unwilling to assume the responsibility for the risks incurred—risks which no one could with any degree of accuracy measure—but I felt that, having done all I could in the cabinet, it was my duty to undertake, outside the cabinet, the duty upon which I have entered."

"I have no doubt that the country will unanimously support the president during the war, if so great a misfortune should overtake us, but I believe that the chances of war will be lessened in proportion as the country expresses itself in favor of peace—not peace at any price—but peace in preference to a war waged for the redress of such grievances as we have against Germany—at least against war until we have given to Germany the opportunity which we are pledged to give Great Britain, France and Russia—to have every difference of every character submitted to an international commission of investigation."

Mr. Bryan and his wife left Saturday night for Old Point Comfort to remain until Tuesday. Upon his return Mr. Bryan expects to announce his plans for the immediate future.

MR. BRYAN TO TAKE A REST.

Campaign of Publicity Ended For the Present.

Washington, June 14.—Former Secretary Bryan's campaign to put before the American public his position growing out of the situation between the United States and Germany was believed to have come to an end for the present with the publication Saturday of his appeal to German-Americans. Mr. Bryan has announced that he will devote the next two weeks to resting. He is now at Old Point Comfort, and on his return he said he would have his plans for June announced. Mr. Bryan emphasized in a statement that none of his predecessors had served more hours at his desk a greater number of days in the year, and added that Mrs. Bryan, who had shared the strain with him, was also in need of a rest.

TRAVELING AFTER THE FLOOD.

Vermont Auto Tourists for California Forced Out of Way By High Water.

Editor, Barre Times: (Three miles west of Logan, Iowa, or about 30 miles from Omaha, Neb., June 7, 1915.) We have been through some of the worst soaked country to-day we ever saw. They claim they have had the worst freshet ever known at this time of the year. Thousands of acres of corn are under water now. We are following down quite a large branch of the Missouri, which is in flood, but not as high as a few days ago.

All of the time west of Pennsylvania we have been about two or three days behind heavy rains, but we have almost entirely escaped them, and have had pleasant weather and only one hot day and a good many cold windy ones.

All of us are yet in excellent health and are enjoying ourselves. We have had to travel here in Iowa probably 50 unnecessary miles in making detours on account of high water and through villages and cities. Every village of any size calls itself a city here. We came through the famous city of Dow, founded by Neal Dow, to-day. Population probably 100, all told.

To follow the red, white and blue signs on telephone posts we are led many unnecessary miles through villages and cities. Roads leading east and west are much more hilly than north and south roads all over the country. Iowa is as hilly as Vermont with the Green mountain removed.

We stopped yesterday and visited a tile and brick factory. The tile is made of clay only; clay loaded on cars and dumped into a large vat, water added, then stirred by powerful machinery, then run through a machine that puts it in shape. Then it is dried and later baked in kilns and burned. Large quantities are used here for draining the soil.

June 6 we camped in a schoolhouse yard near a place called Jordan, and found it a cold place. In the morning we crossed the Des Moines river, which was about one-half mile wide, with the banks overflowed.

The highways through the West are very broad. Most of the way there is room for three autos abreast, but now, in a wet spell, only two, one on each side on a side hill, as the middle of the road is very crowding. They drag roads after a storm, and that brings the dirt towards the center of the road. We have no trouble in meeting or passing teams here in the West. They give the auto the whole road. So far we have found very little sand in any highway since we left Vermont.

(9:30, June 9.) We are passing the Missouri bluffs. We have to climb 207 grades and go through cuts in bluffs 20 to 30 feet deep. Howard is now taking photos of one of the deepest cuts. We have seen. We are about four miles east of Council Bluffs, which is nearly opposite Omaha, across the Missouri river. They find this cut 40 feet deep. Iowa has spent a great deal of money on her highways, but nearly all roads are dirt.

At Denison, we were stopped on the principal street in the city by a carnival parade which beat any parade we ever saw. In New York we saw dredges at work deepening the Erie channel. Here we have seen a land dredge made on the same principles and used to deepen the road cuts. It is run by 12 horses or mules, eight in front and four pushing behind on a pole. About a dozen teams were drawing the dirt, which was dumped by the machine in the wagons. It is called a road grader and it is a wonder.

At dinner at a restaurant in Omaha, while the car was being overhauled at the assembling plant here, (2:30 p. m.) Car out; very few repairs needed. We came in sight of Omaha at about 10:30 a. m., about 15 miles away on the bluff. Howard took photos of the city at that distance. Omaha is a live place. We got 10-cent gasoline here—the last place for cheap gasoline, they say, this side of California. At Chicago we bought for 10 cents. Nowhere so far have we paid over 15 cents and at such places we got only enough to last until we got to a railroad center, where there is competition. So far we have averaged to use a gallon for each 18 miles. Indiana had roads and Iowa mud used gasoline, but we were lucky that we did not start a week earlier and hit the rain, when the roads in Indiana were almost impassable.

(Evening) We are camping on a hill in sight of a very large stream west of us. We met Dr. Bailey of Barre to-day on the streets of Omaha. Had not seen him since we met him at Niagara Falls. (Morning, June 9.) The river we saw last evening was the Platte. We can see it for several miles and they say it is over a mile wide in its flooded condition. The best farm lands we have seen on our trip are here in eastern Nebraska, and vegetation is the most advanced. Haying is in full blast, alfalfa mostly, and many are stacking in the field with hay stacks, which work similarly to a Vermont hay loader. We have found good roads so far in Nebraska. We are taking the southern route out of Omaha, which is called the Continental. We have no trouble in following it, as nearly every telephone post is marked with a white band. We had our Ford car thoroughly overhauled at the Ford assembling plant at Omaha at the great cost of \$3.75. It is a large plant, doing a large business. Dick says I paid too much, as in a short time we can get a new Ford car for 99 cents.

E. D. Camp.

Italy's King at the Front.

The king of Italy is living up to the traditions of the House of Savoy in going to the front. His annals bristle with the names of stout soldiers. "Our good Prince Eugene," Marlborough's colleague, was really a representative of the dynasty. If since his time no one member of Italian royalty has equalled him as strategist and tactician, many of its members have taken the "baptism of fire." Charles Albert of Sardinia, though he lost the campaign of 1849 and with it his throne, did not fall for lack of soldierly courage. In consequence of his defeat by the Austrians at Novara he abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel, who, ten years later, more than avenged the sufferings of Charles Albert, by fighting him a positive love for fighting. He was always on the firing line and it is related of him that in the war for Italian unity he frequently personally led his Sardinians. On one occasion he rallied his repulsed troops, and dismounting from his horse, put himself at their head with the simple words: "Men, this time we will all go together."

That charge succeeded. Victor Emmanuel's son was Humbert, grandson of the famous Victor Emmanuel and great-grandson of the brave Charles Albert, son of fighting stock. He has never seen a battlefield, for he was born in 1860, and in his lifetime Italy has not been engaged in war in Europe until to-day. He has received the theoretical training in military matters which is a feature of the education of a prince, and he has sought to supplement it by study and research. American tourists in Italy, notably army and navy officers, have found him keenly interested in our two services. Naval officers have been compelled to guard themselves against answering the king's questions with generalities, as he has an accurate knowledge of our fleet that would enable him to turn a cross-examiner. We may be sure that the king will be where he is needed. He is a good officer, and a good officer never interferes with good things that are going well, while a good general respects Napoleon's maxim, "Never interrupt the enemy when he is making a mistake."—Boston Transcript.

Resinol

stops itching instantly!

The moment that Resinol Ointment touches itching skin the itching stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it successfully for twenty years in even the severest cases of eczema, ringworm, rashes, and many other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Resinol Ointment makes the skin healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost. Sold by all druggists.



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THE WAINWRIGHT LAUNCHED.

New Destroyer Is One of the Largest Boats of Its Kind.

New York, June 14.—The destroyer Wainwright, built for the government by the New York Ship Building company at Camden, N. J., was launched Saturday. Ten-year-old Evelyn Turpin of Jamestown, R. I., was sponsor for the vessel.

The Wainwright is a sister ship to the destroyer Jacob Jones, launched at the same yard two weeks ago. It is named after Richard Wainwright, who was killed near New Orleans in 1862, while in command of the United States ship Hartford.

The new vessel is one of the largest of its type in the American navy. It is 135 feet long and the contract calls for a speed of 29½ knots an hour. The armament will include four 50-caliber rapid-fire guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes.

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NOW SEEKS RECOGNITION

Carranza Proclaims Victory of His Cause in Reply to Wilson

ASKS ALL FACTIONS TO JOIN HIM

The First Chief Outlines His Program of Social Reform

Washington, D. C., June 14.—President Wilson had before him Saturday night the first reply to his recent statement regarding Mexico. It consisted of a lengthy "proclamation to the people" issued Friday by Gen. Carranza, asserting the right of the constitutionalist government to recognition by the United States and other foreign governments.

Lack of recognition is declared to be the one difficulty remaining in the way of restoring constitutional government in Mexico, and the statement asserts:

"At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome this last difficulty because the constitutionalist government is now actually in definite possession of sovereignty, and the legitimate condition of sovereignty is the essential condition which should be taken into account when deciding upon recognition of a government."

General Villa's answer also reached Washington Saturday, but was not delivered at the state department. Until it is presented the Villa agency declined to make public the text.

Officials of the department declined to comment on the abstract of the Villa statement carried in press dispatches, or upon a copy of a letter from Villa to Carranza, also received at the agency, which urges that differences be forgotten and suggests a personal meeting between the two leaders to arrange for co-operation and the restoration of peace.

General Carranza's proclamation was formally handed to Consul Silliman at Veracruz Friday for transmission to Washington. It was promptly laid before President Wilson, and state department officials would not discuss it. The document recites the history of the revolution through five years, beginning with the Madero uprising against Porfirio Diaz and what is termed the economic and social inequality of the colonial epoch. The length of the revolution, it asserts, is due to attempts at compromise with the elements of the old regime at Ciudad Juarez.

President Madero's failure the document attributes to the opposition from Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz of the old regime, and Zapata, instigated by their adherents. General Huerta, it explains, consummated the movement with the cooperation of a "group of foreigners" favored by the old regime, who surrounded Henry Lane Wilson, former American ambassador to Mexico, and under the pretext of saving Mexico City from war, the governor of the state of Coahuila, General Carranza, assumed representation of the republic in accordance with the constitution, which by its own terms "will not lose its force and vigor even though through some rebellion its observance is interrupted." The schism of Villa and his followers, which later occurred, the statement attributed to the further intrigues of the old regime.

Although it was thought the constitutionalist element had lost the support of the people when they withdrew from Mexico City, the statement asserts that in fact it now has control of over seven-eighths of the national territory. Administrations, it is claimed, are being organized in 20 out of 27 states of the republic and the Vera Cruz government controls all the ports of the gulf and Pacific ocean except Yedras, Nogales, Ciudad Juarez and Nogales; that more than 15,000,000 of the 15,000,000 population of Mexico are subject to constitutionalist authority.

Opposition to the Carranza forces, it is asserted, is day by day increasing and the offensive of the enemy is limited to acts of brigandage. In a short time occupation of Mexico City is assured, it is stated, when harmonious government will be secured in all states and territories based on welfare and justice.

The constitutionalist government has done all in its power, it is stated, for the people, and especially the poor, by forbidding the export of necessities, and has published abuses and protected the lives of those within its territory. The work of relieving the civil population, the statement says, will now be facilitated by recent victories which have enlarged the sphere of activities of the constitutionalist government.

BARYTES INDUSTRY ON THE BOOM

Increased Production of Crude Ore and Refined Barytes in 1914.

During 1914 the people of the United States used 34,315 short tons of refined barytes and paid \$847,235 for it, according to statistics compiled by James M. Hill, of the United States geological survey. Most of this product was used in the large quantity of white paint required by the general response to the slogan, "Clean up, paint up."

The barytes mines of Missouri, Alabama, California, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia dug 51,547 tons during 1914, for which they received \$153,715, or \$2.98 a ton.

An item of particular interest during 1914 was the discovery that the barytes veins near El Portal, Mariposa county, Cal., turn into witherite (barium carbonate) at relatively shallow depths. Heretofore deposits of witherite of commercial size were unknown in the United States, and all the barium carbonate was used was either imported from Germany or made from barytes at considerable expense.

Another stride in the "Made in America" movement is the establishment of plants for the manufacture of barium chemicals at Charleston, W. Va., and at Meriden, Cal. Surely we are not dependent on any foreign country for these chemicals when there is an abundant supply of crude material at home and work up the material.

GASOLOGUE No. 1

"What do you mean—Ignition point?"

"I mean the temperature at which the gasoline will vaporize so that it can be exploded by a spark plug."

"Humph! Same thing as 'boiling point'?"

"Practically."

"And you say low ignition point, is the real test for gasoline?"

"The only real test."

"But I've always thought it depended on gravity—the higher the gravity the better the gasoline."

"That's a motor-myth. Low gravity gasoline has more kicks in it—more heat units—and, provided the ignition point is right, it is better to use and costs less when you figure miles per gallon."

"Instead of high gravity, I'm to ask for—"

"Ask for SOCONY Motor Gasoline. It's simpler. The gravity is right, the ignition point is right, and, more than that, SOCONY Gasoline is always the same wherever you get it."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MRS. LYON'S ACHES AND PAINS

Have All Gone Since Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Terre Hill, Pa.—"Kindly permit me to give my testimonial in favor of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I first began taking it I was suffering from female troubles for some time and had almost all kinds of aches—pains in lower part of back and in sides, and pressing down pains. I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since I have taken Lydia E.